

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. J. BROWN AND O. B. TORBET, Editors

TUESDAY MORNING.....APRIL 5, 1854

All advertisements of Assessments, and all prints
for Concerts, Panoramas, Paintings, or any description
of public show or performance, must be paid for in
ADVANCE, or payment SECURED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—After the 1st day of January, 1854, all subscription to the DAILY STATE SENTINEL, must be paid in advance.

All advertisements, for both Daily and Weekly, must be paid for before their insertion; and for all Job Work, inserted in the Sentinel Job Rooms, payment will be exacted on delivery at the counter.

These rules will apply to those with whom we have opened accounts in this city.

AUSTIN H. BROWNS & CO.

Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February the 2nd, 1854, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and that the several counties in the State be requested to send one delegate for every two hundred Democratic votes given at the Presidential election of 1852, and also one additional delegate for every fractional vote over one hundred. **Provided,** That every county shall be entitled to add two delegates.

W. J. BROWN,

Chairman State Cen. Com.

J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

The New Territories.

KANSAS.

This Territory comprises all that district of country west of Missouri and East of New Mexico and Utah, lying between the 37th and 40th degrees of North latitude. It is 180 miles in breadth, and extends west about 800 miles. Its southern boundary is on a line parallel with the mouth of the Ohio river, or about fifty miles south of the southern part of Indiana. The line of the 40th degree of north latitude, which is the north line of the Territory, is about ten miles north of Indianapolis. It crosses the Missouri river about 30 miles north west of St. Josephs, near the mouth of the Great Nemaha. The eastern part of the Territory is unsurpassed in beauty and fertility. Timber at some points is scarce. The country is dry, and the soil rich and productive. The Missouri washes the eastern boundary for 180 miles. The Kansas, a noble river, navigable for steam-boats for about two hundred miles, flows through the centre of the Territory. The Southern portion is watered by the Neosha, a branch of the Arkansas, and the head waters of the Osage. The Arkansas river rises in this Territory, but flows into the Cherokee country about 150 miles west of the Missouri line. The country is well watered by never failing streams. Lime stone rock and stone coal is found in abundance at different points. The following tribes of Indians now reside in this Territory: Ottos, Missouries, Iowas, Sac, Foxes, Kickapoos, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamas, Weas, Paukashaws, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Kanzas and Osages. The Pawnee, Camanche, and other wild tribes reside in the western portion of the Territory. Many of these tribes are making some progress in civilization, some of them desire to sell all, and others a portion of their land. Treaties will be held, during the approaching season, with most of these tribes, and much of the Indian title will, no doubt, be extinguished. Thousands of hardy pioneers are now awaiting with anxiety that event to go up and take possession of this country, which, in point of fatness and beauty far surpasses the land of promise.

NEBRASKA.

This territory comprises all that country lying north of the 40th parallel of latitude, up to the British Possessions, and between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. The Nebraska or Great Platte is the principal river. The Missouri washes the eastern boundary. Much of the country is a vast plain covered with grass; but wholly destitute of timber. The Southwestern portion of the Territory is a very desirable country, especially that part in the vicinity of Council Bluffs which has recently been acquired by purchase from the Omaha Indians. Council Bluffs will soon become an important point for the trade and commerce of the Upper Missouri, and Western Iowa. The treaty is now before the Senate, and on its confirmation the country will be open for settlement. Several other tribes in the vicinity are anxious to sell a portion of their country, and appropriations for that purpose have been provided in the Indian bill now before Congress.

Free Democrats do know that they are unpopular with politicians, but not with honest men, not with the people. Do our neighbors want proof? Will they try the comparative popularity of the Free and the Hunker Democracy? It can be tested.—*Free Democrat.*

It was tested in the last election for Governor, when Jos. A. Wright, Democrat, received 92,576 votes, and Andrew L. Robinson, Free Soil, received 3,303 votes. There are but few honest men in Indiana according to Vaile's standard.

If further proof is wanted, let an abolition State ticket be formed, and we will see who, and what is popular, or unpopular in Indiana. It can be tested, and we challenge them to the combat. No backing out. If your principles are popular with the people, nominate your ticket and we will meet you at the ballot box.

The defeat of the bill for organizing a Territorial Government, by the introduction of the amendment repealing the Missouri Compromise, is but another instance of the substantial interests of the country being made to suffer from the beautiful effects of sectional agitation.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A little too fast Judge. The bill is not yet defeated by a long shot. When it is we shall then have something to say of those who defeated it. The Administration and the Democratic party at least will not be responsible.

Wm. B. Ogden, of Chicago, proposes the building of a ship canal from the mouth of the St. Joseph (opposite Chicago) to Lake Huron in Michigan.

[For the Indiana State Sentinel]

The Public Lands.

VINCENNES, March 29, 1854.

How WM. J. BROWN: In the "Weekly Sentinel" of the 23d inst., you make the following remark:

"There are not, at this time two hundred thousand acres of land vacant in Indiana, owned by the General Government, and hence the State authorities are using the utmost vigilance to obtain the very best of these lands, unsold, in the State, for the benefit of the State University."

To correct the mistake under which you labor, I will state that there are over "two hundred thousand acres of land vacant" in the Vincennes land district alone; hence, if your statement is correct as to the other Land Districts, according to the law which provides that wherever a Land District is reduced to less than 100,000 acres, the office should be removed, and the District attached to another. If, as I before said, your remark applies to the other Districts in the State, why, then, they should be attached to the Vincennes District. I have taken notice of this matter merely to place this Land District in its true position before the public.

Very truly yours,

JNO. R. JONES, Register.

Foreign News.

We clip the following additional news by the Franklin.

The first division of the British fleet, destined for the Baltic, sailed for its destination in the afternoon of Saturday, the 11th of March, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier. The day was fine, the wind fair; and the spectacle, a most exciting one, was witnessed by tens of thousands of people from Portsmouth and the shores of the Isle of Wight. The division consisted of the Duke of Wellington, 131 guns; Tribune, 31; St. Jean d' Are, 101; Imperieuse, 51; Amphilion, 34; Blenheim, 60; Valorous, 16; Prince Royal, 91; Edinburgh, 60; Arrogant, 47; Hague, 60; Dragon, 6; Ajax, 58; Royal George 120; Leopard, 18. The whole number, (16 ships,) being steamers, three of them, viz., the Dragon, Valorous and Leopard, being paddle steamers. Just previous to the ships putting to sea, Queen Victoria, in her steam yacht, passed through, the whole of the ships manning yards and firing a royal salute. Her Majesty then signified the Admirals and Captains to repair on board her yacht, where, obeying the summons, they were received by the Queen and Prince Albert; and each Commanding Officer having taken leave of the Royal Party, and returned to their respective ships, the signal for sailing was given, and this magnificent fleet instantly got under weigh. None of the screw ships got up steam until the signal of the lined oil mills in Cincinnati, Dayton, and other parts of the State.

But while the seed is a valuable and important portion of the Flax crop, the fibre is deemed in Europe even more so: and in many places, the latter only is cared for, from a false impression, that the two objects are incompatible with each other. The reports and extortions of the Irish Flax Society however, and the experience of many parts of Europe, and of all modern science, have shown that, so far from the fibre being injured by a sufficient maturity of the Flax plant, to fit the seed for the market, the reverse is the case, and with proper management both can be advantageously preserved.

We are therefore desirous of calling the urgent attention of the growers of Flax, and of the farmers generally in the West, to this long neglected branch of industry; and are prepared to offer inducements to them, so to modify their method of cultivation as to accomplish the end in view. In a letter from Mr. Thomas Kimber, Jr., of Philadelphia (who has spent some time in investigating the subject of Flax culture) to Gov. J. A. Wright of Indiana, he says:

"The secret lies in the proper preparation of the ground, before sowing the seed. If the farmer would give the land a fall ploughing, and leaving it over the winter to mellow, then plough it deeply again in the spring, reducing it as fine as possible without too much labor, he would, on good ground, average 20 bushels of seed to the acre. The Flax plant is peculiarly sensitive to such attentions, and amply repays them; the roots striking down wards almost as deep and straight, where the ground is open and mellow, as the stalk shoots upward. It is not too much to say, that, taking into consideration the increased seed as well as the fibre, every dollar so spent in ploughing and pulverizing the ground would be repaid in the harvest gathered."

The land best suited for Flax is an open, rich loam, with a clay sub-soil if possible. In the next place for the fibre: If the farmer would sow 2 bushels or 2½ to the acre, on rich ground so prepared, he would, while obtaining 20 bushels of seed, also obtain two tons of two and a half tons of flax straw per acre. At present, with the poor preparation and thin sowing, not over one or one and a quarter tons are obtained on an average. Every ton of straw yields three hundred pounds of flax fibre, so that he would then obtain, if he chose to rot and save, as was done in the days of our grandfathers, about 600 or 650 pounds per acre of flax fibre rotted and scutched. This would give, by the slight addition of Fall ploughing, enriching, if the land needs it, and, after sowing, a light harrowing or rolling, a great increase of profit to the farmer."

We propose (in order to give the grower an idea of our wants) to deposit with well known parties in each State, adequate samples of the Flax fibre grown in our and other countries, and imported by us within the past few months; and to affix to each sample the cash price we paid for those qualities, when laid down in New York, adding the charges for commissions, freight, duties, exchange and other expenses. We will then bind ourselves to pay for twelve months from this date, the same prices in cash for all the Flax fibre of equal qualities to the samples so deposited, which may be prepared and forwarded to New York by Western parties; or to pay such prices less the freight and other charges to New York, on all flax so delivered to our agents in Louisville, Cincinnati or Chicago.

These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Headford's German Rattlers."

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna state that Austria does not feel called upon to join the Western powers in a declaration of war against Russia, but is prepared to sign a convention for securing the integrity of Turkey in the spirit of the treaty of 1841. Austria will maintain peace in Servia, Montenegro and Bosnia, leaving it to the Western powers to care for Greece and the Greek provinces in Turkey. It appears from an article in the Ost correspondence, that Prussia approves of this.

Popular Sovereignty will Triumph.

It is the mission of the democratic party to propose and carry through every great advancement movement in governmental reform. This mission it has hitherto performed, and will continue to perform. JEFFERSON, the "apostle of democracy," was the originator of most of the more liberal ideas that pervade the Constitution, and to him, and the party of which he was the head, are we or the present day indebted for the democratic cause given to the early measures of the government. Gen. JACKSON's administration was an era of progress. But he encountered an opposition unparalleled in fierceness, which required all his iron will to overcome. The opposition to the Nebraska measure is slight in comparison with that which was excited against his bank and internal improvement policy. The sub treasury bill, originated at a late period, became a law only after having passed through a storm, the violence of which most of our readers remember. It triumphed finally, and is to-day universally approved.

The doctrine of universal popular sovereignty, now the absorbing question before the country, is assailed by the same party, and by the same sort of men, that have always stood before the bar of progress. It is obvious that a contest is at hand which is again to tax the energies of the democratic hosts. The lines which have always divided the federal and republican parties are to be drawn, and the conflict is to be between popular rights and exclusive privileges—between the people and the central power.

This conflict may be prolonged—the people may be slow to assert their rights—misrepresentation, and fraud, and fanaticism, may for awhile prevail; but just so sure as time rolls onward—just so certain as the doctrine of fate—the doctrine of popular sovereignty, embraced in the Nebraska bill, will be victorious. —*Desert Free Press.*

Answer to H. H. TROYER.—Some weeks ago we mentioned that the U. S. Marshal of Missouri, in an attempt to arrest deprators of timber upon Government lands in the Western part of that State, had been overpowered by a mob and compelled to flee to Arkansas, where he put himself under the protection of officers of the army. Jas. M. Barker, one of the parties concerned in this affair, came to St. Louis a few days ago and was immediately arrested on a warrant issued by the U. S. Court on a charge of high treason. Barker had arrived in St. Louis for the purpose of purchasing goods. The offence not being a bailable one, the prisoner is committed to remain in jail until the meeting of the U. S. circuit court on Monday week.

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Flax Culture.

We earnestly ask the attention of those of our readers interested in the advancement of Agriculture in our State, to the hints on the cultivation of Flax, as well as the extremely liberal offers contained in the following Circular of the American Linen Company, of Fall River, Mass.

It is well known that there is no more profitable crop to the scientific and industrious farmer, than flax. And the offer which is here made, certainly places even the farmer who is inexperienced in the culture of flax on safe ground, and will, we hope, encourage many to embark in this important branch of agriculture during the present season.

Having made extensive arrangements with in the past two years, for the spinning and weaving of Flax, and the manufacture of Linen Goods, which will enable us to consume annually, a much larger amount of the raw material than is at present prepared or sent market in this country, we have been obliged to import from Europe several hundred tons of the Flax fibre, to supply our immediate consumption. This necessity has existed, not from the fact of the growth of flax being unadapted to our soil or climate, but because the attention of our farmers has not in many years been drawn to the subject by any demand for the prepared fibre. Recent investigations have shown that more than two hundred thousand acres have been occupied the past year in our Western States with the Flax crop; the stalk and its fibre being wasted and thrown away. In Ohio alone over eighty thousand acres have been under Flax cultivation, for the production of the lined oil mills in Cincinnati, Dayton, and other parts of the State.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1864.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds—PALETTES, CATALOGUES, SHOP BILLS, BANK CHECKS, PLACARDS, CONCECT BILLS, VINTING AND BUSINESS CARDS, POSTERS, &c., &c., neatly and promptly executed at THIS OFFICE upon moderate terms. Special attention given to Rail Road Printing.

WANTED.—A good pressman can obtain a situation at this office, by applying immediately.

We give this morning to our readers, the proceedings of the late railroad meeting at Cleveland, in favor of the Evansville, Indianapolis and Cleveland Straight Line Railroad, and the line from Terre Haute to St. Louis, which we take from the Cleveland Herald of the 30th ult. The proceedings and resolutions speak in strong and conclusive terms of the deep interest that is felt at Cleveland, the terminus on Lake Erie of these great through lines, in their success, which must prove equally beneficial to our city, where their lines from the West, and the South, will unite. Cleveland, Indianapolis, Evansville, Paducah, Memphis, Terre Haute, and St. Louis have a deep stake in the early completion of these great lines.

We notice that Mr. Miller has introduced a bill in Congress, which has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Public lands, granting lands in this State, to aid in the construction of the Evansville and Indianapolis Straight Line Railroad.

We are informed that on Saturday afternoon about 4 P. M. Mrs. Ray the lady of one of the proprietors of the Depot House, while sitting by the fire, discovered that her clothes were in flames. She immediately rushed to the door of the apartment and screamed for assistance. Her cries were fortunately heard by one of the persons employed about the house, who immediately came to her help and extinguished the flames; not however before her person was considerably scorched by the fire, and her clothing entirely burnt. We learn since that she did not happily sustain any serious injuries.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The Frankfort Crescent has changed hands. John Gamble who has been connected with this paper for nearly three years, retires, having sold his establishment to Messrs. J. T. Presley and Leander McClung, but two young men of ability.

The Greencastle Sentinel has been discontinued. We extract the following from Mr. Tark's valedictory:

"Having made a disposition of the Sentinel office with the intention of engaging in other business, the publication of the paper will cease with this number. It is unnecessary to consume time and occupy space in detailing reasons for this step. To a man of ordinary judgment, a subscription list containing the names of four hundred delinquent subscribers, would perhaps furnish the most convincing,"

Practical jokes were the order of the day on Saturday. The boarders at one of our principal hotels were sadly taken in at the supper table—all the sugar bowls being filled with table salt in place of refined sugar. Tea and coffee drinkers extorted some, if all reports are true. Some, who resorted to eating sugar cakes to take the salty taste out of their mouths, met with no relief, for the cakes were spiced with capicum.

It is not often one finds people who appreciate themselves, but the following, by the Editor of the Richmond Mail shows that he has faithfully obeyed the scripture injunction: "Man, know thyself."

"They have a steamboat in the Western waters by the name of 'The Editor.' This is the best name ever yet given to a steamboat. We are surprised it was never thought of before. The editor is a working engine, whose fires are going day and night. Now he sails against the tide, and then with it, going along at a dashing rate until suddenly he comes up, all standing, against some hidden snag, which nearly shivers his timbers to pieces. Whenever he moves he puts the waters in agitation for a time, and leaves a wake of troubled waves behind him, which lasts about five minutes. He serves everybody but himself, carries freight and passengers in any quantity, and goes *puff-puffing* down the stream of life. Often his powers are overtaken, and the boiler bursts, but fortunately it kills no one but himself, and who cares for an editor?"

Mr. W. H. Talbot has returned from the East with one of the largest stock of goods in the Jewelry line, ever brought to this city. He is now receiving and opening his stock which he has selected with great care from the heaviest importing houses in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. We would advise all those who may wish any articles in his line to call, and all who have a taste for the beautiful call and admire.

BOATS OR TRADE.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this evening at 7 o'clock at the Council Chamber. We are requested to say that a full meeting is earnestly desired.

Mr. Merrill, one door west of the Wright House, has sent us *Patents for April*. This number is fully up to the mark of its predecessors—more we need not say for *Patents*, the great leader of American magazines.

The township election passed off yesterday very quietly. The result will be published to-morrow.

BUSINESS NOTICES

A good practical printer, who may desire to purchase one-half of a printing establishment in this State, can be informed of an opportunity by applying to me. A partner is wanted who would be willing to take charge of the business of an extensive job-office, act as publisher and assistant editor. None but a thorough business man and genuine democrat need apply.

The office is as complete a country office as can be found in the State. It and the paper are well positioned as any in a town of four thousand inhabitants. Such terms would be extended as would make the offer desirable.

O. B. TORRETT.

J. ROSS & CO., Theatrical Tramps are in town, and will give performances during the present week.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By Telegraph for the Daily State Sentinel.

NEW YORK, April 1.

Advice from Buenos Ayres have been received at England.

The government of Brazil has resolved to interfere in the affairs of Montevideo. It was rumored that Montevideo would be occupied by the Brazilian army of 4,000 men.

Buenos Ayres was quiet.

The last birthday of Washington was observed at Constantinople for the first time. All foreign ships displayed their respective flags at the mast head at noon, and the frigate Levant fired a salute which was answered by all the foreign ships in port.

Business in Congress.

Saturday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Mr. Pickard's amendment to increase the number of steamers to nine was rejected. An amendment to increase the number to twelve was also rejected.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House as originally reported by the naval committee, and, under operation of the previous question, the bill was passed by the foreign vote—yeas 113, nays 93.

GALLERY CLOCKS.—I HAVE A FINE *set* of *Clocks* with large dials, put up adapted for church, school houses, hotel, stores, &c., &c., day movement, and adjusted to suit the weather. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. TALBOTT.

COFFEE—100 BAGS RIO COFFEE; *75 sacks Java* *Just received and for sale by BROWN & MAYER.*

\$15,000 R. R. STOCKS FOR SALE—*The undersigned offer for sale the above amount of R. R. Stocks, \$9,000 of Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and \$6,000 of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad.*

Evansville, Indianapolis and Cleveland must be made points. He remarked upon the singular fact that our eyes have up to this time been looking east and west, and our roads solely aiming at a connection of the East with the West; that we have looked no further south than Cincinnati, but have stretched our eyes westward, even to the Pacific. Mr. Smith disclaimed any hostility to any other route, but as when managing a case in ejectment, he relied upon the strength of his own title, not upon the flaws in that of his opponents. This proposed road will open to the Lakes the trade of Southern Indiana, a pound of whose produce has never reached this market; that richest portion of that rich State has hitherto been a sealed box to this section.

Mr. S. mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that while within a distance of 150 miles down the Ohio from Cincinnati, nine Railroads reach towards Indianapolis without finding a bushel of coal or a pound of iron ore, all the remaining distance down to Evansville more than 200 miles, not one road yet connects the Ohio with Indianapolis.

Mr. S. illustrated most forcibly the importance of Memphis as to its connection with New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Arkansas and Texas, in fact ultimately with the Pacific. He showed that Mobile was 60 miles nearer the North by this route than the Louisville route and on an easier grade, and proved conclusively that business must take this route North in preference to the Illinois Central Road, or the Kentucky route.

Mr. Smith exhibited a map having his projected road marked with its connections and feeders. A glance at the map will show a remarkably straight line from this point to Evansville. The distance from Evansville, on the Ohio, to Indianapolis by this proposed road, is 150 miles, and is only 2 miles longer than an air line, with a grade of at most but 39 feet to the mile.

Mr. Smith's heart is in the work and it will be accomplished; for having run over every grain in political life, he has retired from that field.

He showed that the construction of the railroads will be most rapidly effected by the number of existing roads, and the agency of the proprietors, to fit the roads to the needs of the country.

The valuable Medicine, which has been celebrated for its number of cures, has been in such agency as affected the proprietors, the urgent request of their clients, to fit the roads to the needs of the country.

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